The Trial of Dr. Gardiser. ial was resumed this morning, The Gardiner ial was resumed this morning, to several decisions relevant to solicitie the several decisions as sent to several decisions as several de

the Board and acted upon.

It was signed and scaled in due form, otherwise it would not have been received for action. One or two other papers of Dr. Gardener's were before the Board, but this was a principal one upon which the case was adjudged. Dr. Gardiner was also before the Board persided of the case was adjudged.

lig and examined.
ol. Waddy Thompson, Edward Curtis, Thomas Corand Robert Corwin also appeared as counsel—per-

win and Robert Corwin also appeared as counses—per base Col Allen, also. After the conclusion of Mr Evans testimony, Robert after the conclusion of Mr Evans testimony, Robert and Robert Company (1998). After the communion of the First Comptrollers Office testi-feet to his settling the accounts of the Fifth Auditor upon the swards of the Board of Commissioners, and to the psyment of the whole of the money awarded to Dr. Gardiner, to W. W. Corcoran, as his assignee, sometime in May, 1851, all of which the counsel for the defence Mr. May again proposed to read to the Jury the me-

morial.

The argument was renewed in extense by Messrs. Carble and Bradley against the admissibility of the membrial without further evidence of its identity, and by May and Fendall in favor of admisting it. At the conclusion of the argument, (4 o'clock, ) Judge Crawford recaptillated the evidence, and decided that it was sufficiently the control of the control of

recapitulated the evidence, and decided that it was sun-cient to justify the reaching of the memorial. Mr. M. y then read it to the Jury. The Coort then adjourned till to-morrow morning. The case now goes on upon its merits, and will proba-bly occupy several weeks.

Destructive Fire at Louisville-Loss \$75,000

-Forgery. Louisville, Monday, March 14, 1853. Jackson, Ousley & Co.'s extensive pork house was partially destroyed by fire last night. The smoke and bulking house, containing 70,000 pieces of mest, was consumed, but the main building and lard house were uniquired. The loss is about \$75,000 and is fully covered by insurance here and in New-Orleans.

Mr. Trowbridge, formerly a telegraph derk

bere, has been sentenced in St. Louis to three years in the Penitentiary for forgery.

Fire in Boston.

Boston.

Boston, Monday, March 14, 1853.

About 8 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in a charcoal shed in Fayette-st., and before it could be got upder tidestroyed six dwellings-houses, all occupied by respectable American families. Among those burned out are Dr. A. S. Dudley, dentiat: John Devercaux. Geo. P. Oskes, a Mr. Smith, Austin Flake, Laban A. Tyler, P. Oskes, a Mr. Smith, Austin Fiske, Laban A. T and Benjamin Bosworth. The occupants saved little. The weather here is clear and cold, with every

indication of a strong north east gale. The Southern Mail.

New Orleans papers of Sunday are received.
Those of Monday and Tuesday are yet due. The Southern mail arrived too late to connect with the Philadelphis train.

Marine Report.

THE HIGHLANDS, Monday, March 14—sundown. Wind W. N. W., light—weather clear—no rescals in sight.

The ship Atalanta lies easy as before reported, with lighters along side taking out goods.

The Steamer Edwin Lewis Aground. SANDY HOOK, Monday, March 14, 1853.

The steamer Edwin Lewis is aground in the river sposite Thompson's Dock. Her passengers have come ashore in small boats. The tide is rising. The James Adger at Charleston.

Charleston, Monday, March 14, 1853.

The U. S. Mail steamship James Adger arrived at her wharf in this city at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Ship Winchester.

Bosron, Monday, March 14, 1853.

The ship Winchester, from Liverpool, for New York, (which put into Halifax as before reported,) sailed from Halifax on the 10th inst. in tow of the steam-of Tism. On Saturday, during a severe blow, the Titan, when fifty miles east of Cape Cod, was obliged to leave ber in consequence of the parting of her hawser. The Than put into Plymouth, and sailed again yesterday in search of the Winchester.

FROM WASHINGTON.

U. S. SENATE-EXTRA SESSION. Washington, Monday, March 14, 1853. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Cleyton's resolution calling on the President for car correspondence connected with the Clayton and

wer Treaty.

Mr. Mason addressed the Senate on the subject. He referred to the history of the Treaty, and to the re-He referred to the history of the Treaty, and to the re-cent report of the Committee on Foreign Relations re-specting questions growing out of its construction, and the conclusions at which the Committee arrived upon the subject. As to the question whether the British set-tlements at the Belize are or are not in Central America, they declared as their best judgments from the informa-tion before them it was a fact that those settlements are within the limits of Central America, and therefore any attempt to axtend colonization on the part of the British Government would be in contravention of the treaty of 1850. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) acqui-ecced in all the conclusions to which the Committee

leso. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) acquiecced in all the conclusions to which the Committee
came, save the one above ested, and in a manner of anlicipated triumph said in effect, I join issue with the
Committee, and am prepared to show that the British
settlements at the Edze are not in Central America,
but in Mexico, in the Province of Yucatan. He was
surpited at the decided tone of the Senator, the Committee having presented the question as in alternative
strictly. If those possessions are within Central America,
then the extension of British dominion there is in violation of the treaty. If not, the treaty will not apply to
it. He was surprised at the Sonator joining this
issue with the Committee on Foreign Relations, because
it was utterly inconsistent with the letter which the
Senator as Secretary of Stats wrote to the British Minister. Then he refused to make the admission which he
now does, viz.: that the Honduras settlement is not in
Central America. Mr. Mason referred to various maps,
making comments upon them, to show the British setHements are within Guatemala, and that Guatemala
claims the Territory. For the present, therefore, until
the should be further informed, he should claim that the
British settlement is in that Republic or State. He
should rely on Guatemala herself, and take it prisas
facts as true, Great Britain is not to colonize or assume
greater authority than she had when the treaty was
made. It was due to Guatemala that she should believe
the British possessions are in her territory. When the
question cumes up as to the United States and Great
Britain, we must answer it then. Looking exclusively
to the interests of this country, the Government of Great
Britain, we must answer it then Looking exclusively
to the interests of this country, the Government of Great
Britain, we must answer it her. Looking exclusively
to the interests of this country in Government of Great
Britain, we must answer it then Looking exclusively
to the interests of this country in Government

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE .... ALBANY, March 14. Mr. Bereman, of John F. Rodman and others for a ferry from New-York to Fort Hamilton. For the relief of owners of real estate in the

Chy of New York,
To provide for the incorporation of Library Compenses.
To incorporate the Pacific Mail Steamship

Mr. BEERMAN called up the bill in relation Mr. HERKMAN called up the bill in relation to the duties and powers of Commissioners of Enigration. Mr. B. considered that the people were not now protected sufficiently at Quarantine. He believed the reinstatement of the officer for which this bill provided, was a necessary of great usefulness. He considered it utterly out of the question that the Health-Officer should discharge all these duties.

Mr. WRIGHT described the action which had been taken by the Courty Supersystems of the Poor.

been taken by the County Superintendents of the Poor at their State Convention at Syracuse. They had appointed a Councitiee, who had drawn a bill which had received the unanimous sanction of the Councilsioners. The attempt to revive an office which had once been exploded is foisted into this bill. The Committee has a council to the co transcended its duties. The bill recommended by the Commissioners is not this bill now before the Committee. This bill seeks to create an office of \$5,000 a year, to be taken out of the Emigrant Fund, and creates an additional Board of Officers—all of them to be a charge

Treasury. Mr. BARTLETT contended that it was at the request of one of the Commissioners that the sub-titute was priposed. He believed if the quarantine was really intended to save the city from disease, it must be re-organized. As it now is, it is nothing more than a

This debate was continued at great length. Mr. Weight offered a substitute for the whole bill; and after the continuation of the debate till 1 o'clock, it was made a special order for 4 o'clock this

Mr. Platt reported complete the bill in re-Mr. Cooley, the New York Corn Exchange

Mr. BERKMAN, the bill in relation to the People's Bathing and Washing Association.

BILLS REPORTED COMPLETE. For the protection of emigrant passengers arriving at the city of New-York.

COMMUNICATIONS RECRIVED.

Mr. Noble introduced a bill to amend the

New York Hen law.

Also, to divide the Sixth Judicial District of

the City of New-York.

And then the Committee of the Whole, Mr.

And then the Committee of the bill on P. W. Rose in the Chair, again considered the bill on bject of taxation

The debate on the assessment bill was continued till the hour of adjournment.

The Boston Pilot (Catholic) likes the Inaugural pretty well, but the Cabinet still better, for

Inaugural pretty well, but the Cabinet still better, for reasens which it sums up as follows:

"Now this catastrophe of throwing Young America overboard is not a little gratifying. The nasty little clique of The Democratic Review had been all along claiming Gen Pierce as their property, as Falstaff claimed Prince Henry. And the discomfuture of the old villain when Henry, become King, refused to notice him, may serve to picture the dismay of the little den of apostates whom the President, it seems, has determined to put down. May his arm be firm and strong!"

The Missouri Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for a Geological and Mineralogical Survey of that State.

IT A County Colonization Society has been formed in Onondaga Co.-B. D Naxon, President. It discisims any relation to Slavery or Anti-Slavery.

Mrs. ANGELINE FISH of Victor, Ontario Co., is forcibly lecturing on Temperance in some of our Western Counties.

TWO WEEKS

## LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNCLE SAM.

\$3,790,558 IN GOLD ON THE WAY.

DEATH OF CAPT. WILSON OF THE STEAMER SIERRA NEVADA.

Cheering News from the Mines.

The new steamship Uncle Sam, Wm. A. Mills, Commander of the Independent Opposition Line, left New-York Feb. 21, (in company with the steamers Ohio and Cherokee.) and arrived at Aspinwall, March 2.

The steamer Ohio arrived on the 3d, and the

The steamship Uncle Sam left Aspinwall on the morning of the 5th, and arrived at Kingston at 6 o'clock A. M., on the 8th, and left Kingston on the 9th,

arriving at this port at 1 o'clock this morning. The steamship Sierra Nevada arrived at Panama on the 24th of February, making the voyage from New-York to Panama in 63 days. Captain J. D. Wilson, the well known popular commander of the Sierra Nevada, died of malignant remittant fever at Passens, on the 1st of March. Mr. J. Chase, late second officer of the above steamer, died on the passage,

The steamer John L. Stevens arrived at

Panama at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d March. The Passengers of the steamship Uncle Sam left Panama on the 15th inst., on steamer Sierra Neva-

da, for San Francisco.

The Uncle Sam brings specie, in freight and in the hands of passengers, to the amount of \$310,000. The rainy season having closed, the travel

on the isthmus is remarkably good. The British ship Brant, of St. Johns, Capt. Moody, from the Chinese Islands with a cargo of guano, was destroyed by fire on the night of Jan. 23, about 5.

miles from the latter place.

The local California items are few, and posecas little interest. The mining intelligence is generally of the most cheering character. Emigration to Australia has nearly coased. The grain crops are in a

forward and encouraging state.

We are indebted to Adams & Co.'s Express and J. D. Comstock, Purser of the Uncle Sam, for a prompt delivery of San Francisco, Panama, Jamaica,

The following persons came passengers in

The following persons came passengers in the Ungle Sam.

S. Whitiker, R. Wills, F. Cushing, H. Biglie, J. Gerber, H. S. S. Whitiker, R. Wills, F. Cushing, H. Biglie, J. Gerber, H. S. S. Whitiker, R. Williams, Mass. M. Budson, W. Rogers, M. Reowie, C. Thomas, C. Moott, M. Hudson, W. Rogers, M. Reowie, G. T. L. Kine and serviced, J. Herrey, John Walker, John Browne, T. L. Kune and serviced, W. Grecci, J. Jercey, J. Tompson, S. Stakeys, W. Grecciwsod, T. J. Preer, J. Tompson, R. Hern, J. Womma, T. Barber, J. Lasson, John Handgas, John R. Hern, J. Womma, T. Barber, J. Lasson, John Handgas, John R. Hern, J. Womma, T. Barber, W. Grecci, A. B. Campbell, T. Wilson, J. A. Fagan, J. Barston, W. Grecci, A. B. Campbell, T. Wilson, J. A. Fagan, J. Barston, W. Grecci, A. B. Campbell, T. Wilson, J. A. Fagan, J. Barston, B. Van Matre, A. J. Patrick, et S. H. Herford, John Beager, E. W. Thompson, R. Bloomfield, T. Rowell, M. Pitt, John Lyons, W. Thompson, R. Bloomfield, T. Rowell, M. Pitt, John Lyons, G. O. Ddage, G. Medisca, A. C. Smith, J. A. Peate, R. A. Lee, J. A. Albertson, Freeha A. Faught, S. P. Wheeler, J. Wilsey, R. Al Albertson, Freeha A. Faught, S. P. Wheeler, J. Wilsey, R. Al Albertson, Freeha A. Faught, S. P. Wheeler, J. Wilsey, R. Al Albertson, Freeha A. Faught, S. P. Wheeler, J. Wilsey, R. Al Albertson, Freeha A. Faught, S. P. Connedy, S. Johnson, A. Miller, Walter, H. H. Leeds, T. Bance, O. Conned, S. J. Bood, C. Ivving, A. Greco, M. Goldin, of Adams & Co. & Express, M. Lamingbargh, S. Latton, W. Gladdin, of Adams & Co. & Express, M. Lamingbargh, S. Leeder, C. Starten, C. C. Conned, Co. C. D. DUST, — The

IMMENSE SHIPMENT OF GOLD DUST.—The IMMENSE SHIPMENT OF GOLD DUST.—The largest semi-monthly shipment of gold dust ever made from this port was manifested for the steamer California. Though the risk was judiciously divided by shipping a large amount by the Fanama, it still properly belongs to the regular semi-monthly steamer.

The following is the list, in addition to which \$000,000 by the Brother Jonathan, stated to have been shipped, may be counted—making the augregate for the middle of February, 1833, upward of three millions, seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Adams & Co.  B Davidson.  Bargoyne & Co.  Dressi Sather & Charch Tallant & Wilde.  J. B. Thomas  S. J. Meyer & Co.	\$40,000 \$40,000 \$6,000 \$8,000 \$6,000 73,448	Collins, Cushman & Co. Stephan & Bancont. Bolton, Barron & Co. C. & Benjamin. Wyckoff & Co. Hussey, Bond & Hale. D. L. Ross & Co. Rising, Caselli & Co. Other shippers.	15,000 16,418 39,048 19,200 10,000 214,36
F. Argenti & Co Total			
ma, on the 30th of N lars over \$2,682,000	ovembe.	ment was made by the relast, which was a fi Tennessee took out, added to the present are for this month, \$5.5	on the

QUARTZ MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

GRASS VALLEY, Priday, Jan. 28, 1853.

The beautiful weather we are now enjoying in California, is in strong contrast with the ten weeks of terrible storms and floods, which have caused such wide spread disaster all over this country. With the return of a genial sun, not only the face of nature looks ten-fold lovelier, but the faces of the people are relaxed into smiles-and their spirits buoyant with renewed hope. The frogs, too, add nightly their melodious notes to swell the general feeling of joy at the coming of Spring, and the mosketos begin to drop in very modestly, and offer us their bills, with an air which seems to say-' How glad we are to see you again, after the long and dreary winter of six or eight weeks!

We have neither snow, frost nor rain,-the grass is luxuriantly green, and the farmers are plowing and sowing their seed. After all, Califernia does possess the loveliest and blandest climate in the world-but she does nothing on a small scale. When it rains, it is none of your three-days' north-easters, but the fluid falls an inch an hour for about a month on a straight heat. Contrariwise, the fair weather is most delicious, and is often almost entirely uninterrupted for one or two months.

Grass Valley never has produced more gold than it is now producing. There is water in abundance, and the weekly product cannot be less than \$60,000 to \$80,000. This would be kept up if water did not fail.

In regard to Quartz Mining I have been collecting some facts, but not to the extent called for by you in your Tribune of 4th November last. It has been impossible to do so, from causes you will easily appreciate. But what I have gathered in illustration of the profitable or unprofitableness of the business, I shall, as you request, give with little commentto draw their own inferleaving I hope, however, the disbelieving people-those who are so ready to accuse honest men of humbugging-will read the reports of Quartz Operations which I forward you in the

There are but few of the Mills in full operation, and will not be till spring. The expenses are too heavy from scarcity and high prices of provisions, and the difficulty of quarrying and suling rock consequent upon the heavy rains. Of those that are running and doing well, are the mills of the "Helvetia and Lafayette," Empire" and " Grass Valley" Quartz Mining Companies. The officers and managers of these mills are all well and intimately known to me, and though the facts stated by them are not within my "personal knowledge," yet I most fully believe all they have given, of their operations the past season, and the public will please to receive their statements as strictly reliable in every particular.

every particular.

Companies that are as efficiently conducted, and show such flattering results, as those above noticed, stand upon a foundation that no sneers or scoffs can shake. Their stock is worth its par value, as irruly as the notes of any Wall st. Banks are worth their face.

A letter is given from Rev. J. D. Blair, the Presiding Elder in the M. E. Church, formerly of Newark and New-Brunswick, N. J. His circuit embraces an extent of more than two hundred miles in the mountains, from Feather River to Calaveras, and his opportunities for

acquiring information are good.

With this brief communication from my-elf, I beg to introduce to you a few of the facts relative to Quarti Mining in California, drawn from ACTUAL EXPRENCE. I hope, soon, to be able to add others, but these worded.

must do.
P. S. Our storm in California is hardly equaled by that which took place on the 2d of November, on the Atlantic side, if the accounts received in the newspapers be true. Yours, respectfully, J. WINCHESTER.

Office of the Helvetia and Lafayette Q. M. Co., Dec. 23, 1892.

J. Winchester, Esq.—Dear Sir : Your note of the above date was duly received and considered. It gives me much ple-wire to give you the information you ask for. Our mill has 18 stamps, each weighing seven hundred and tremity fits, or thereabouts. Greatest amount taken out per 24 hour was \$1800, or \$400 with 4 stampers. The size of our stamps was 7.32 innebs, until the last set that was put into the mill, which are 10x12 inches, and weigh, without their stems, 40 fits, with stoms, 950 fits. These last samps were put in of late, and have not run much, but they will crush from 40 to 50 uns per 24 hours.

The whole amount taken out by our mill, to the time of merging with Lafayette Mill, was \$49,000, or thereabours. That was size out from February to August, and during March and April, we did not do much, on account of bad weather; besides, I never run more than 5 stamps at one time. Till that period, the average amount crushed per 24 hours, was about 18 tuns with 5 stamps, such as we used previous to this last set.

Ven will see six that the greatest yield per tun was Office of the Helvets and Lafavette Q. M. Co., Dec. 23, 1983

now io this last set.

10 will see, sir, that the greatest yield per tun was t \$100.

with much respect, I am, Sir, Your Ob't Servant, C. CONAWAY, Pres't and Sup't of H. & L. Q. M. Co. P.S.—In all cases the specimens were taken out from tock before crushing.

Mr. WINCHESTER — Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of a Erri last cli. allow me on behalf of the Empire Muning company to sulmit to you the following statement in reference.

which may be relied upon as strictly true.

The Empire Mining Company, as a corporate body, dates its existence from the 4th day of May, 1832, at which time under the general Stanutory provisions for forming Corporations in California, it was incorporated with a capital Stock of \$500,600 for the double purpose of sawing Lamber and crushing the Gold-bearing Quartz of our mountains, in such manner as would best secure the separation of the precious nostals from its matrix. To carry into effect the objects just mentioned, the Company have purchased powerful machinery and erected large and substantial buildings for their Quantz and Saw Mills, and I am happy to state that their enterprise has been attended with the most complete success.

With a forty horse power Engine, and Steam sufficient to raise it to seventy if required, the Empire M. C. have never had occasion to complain of inefficient machinery, and have had consequently ample facilities to demonstrate what can be done in the way of working Quartz profitably. I therefore give you the size of their Quartz Mill with its crushing capacity, results, &c. The Mill is composed of 12 stampers or peetles. 2 mortars, a shart having 56 cams, together with the (af present) most approved method of smalgamating, embracing the use of blankets, ripples, double shaking tables, shaking shaking tables, shaking sam, c. The stampers are of the hardest chilled castings, being 5 inch square on the face of each, making the whose crushing surface 768 square inches, and their weight is 700 lbs. each, or in the sagregate 5,400 lbs. This tremedous weight is made to fail from a high of cash, making the whose crushing surface 768 square inches, and their weight is 700 lbs. each, With this machinery in operation, nightly attended to, the Coupany have put through the mill in 24 hours, 60 tunes of a mixture of rock and what is called pay dirt; but this great amount is by no meens uniform, as nearly everything depends upon the montary course of crushing, however, we are enabled easily to cr

easily to crush 50 time of rock in 24 hours, and, in cases where there is much dirt with the Quartz, a still larger amount.

As to the richness of the quartz, from the following statistics of the yield, from some of the most noted hills about here, as developed at our mill, an approximate idea may be formed. A true and correct notion is impossible, as even in the best ledges there is often in different sections a great disparity in the richness; for example: from the main vein upon Gold Hill, ione of the most valuable in this vicinity, just tons of rock yielded, upon being crushels, \$7,990, or in round numbers, about \$60 per tun. From the same vein, but in another section, 100 tims yielded \$4,500, or, only \$45 per tun, showing a great disparity. But so great ad ference per tun, showing a great disparity. But so great ad ference about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about here will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about the extreme of richness, where will not vary in their extremes of richness, more about the extreme of ric

Mixed with pay dirt from Ophir Hill, 25 tuns 1.075.00

yielding \$16 per tun; the main vein yielding \$50. I meation these facts, that parties unacquainted with the character of Quartz veins, should they discover different results from the control of the three facts of the parties unacquainted with the character of Quartz veins, should they discover different results from the different Hill I have mentioned, may understand how it is so. And I will therefore lav do wn these t. "O general propositions is the the the same ledge in different series of the same Hill different ledges are by no means equal in richness." These facts being savetained, it is only by observing a series of results that anything like a correct estimate of the times, in the avestion that capita ists are beginning to bestow upon this branch of the mineral wealth of our ountry, that untoid treasures will get be developed, when our ravines and piecers have ceased to be remmersaired to the hardy hands of toil, and when the labor exert of there shall be directed into other channels, promoting the Arts, or unfolding the richness of her agricultural resources. I have given you some of the results of Quaert Grushing from the Empire Mill. In this connection I will also mention that there are two saws in the Empire Mill, ynunning night and day; an upright and circular, capable of sawing in tweaty-four hours. 15,000 feet of humber, though averaging (bating scoppages and delays, for repairs, &c.,) about 12,000 feet; the average market price for which the past year at the Mill was \$45 per thousand feet, and we do not think it will be less than that for a long time to come: The fact that many mills have goon up this winter in different parts of the country, leads many people to suppose that lumber must be lower the coming assars than it has ever been before in this country. But they lose sight of the facts that the impression shroad that many mills have gone up between the suppose that lumber must be lower the coming assars than it has ever been before in this country, leads many people to suppose that lumber m of much lumber here; that the demand for lumber count to continually increasing as our population increases; the most of the mills that will be put up this "note are med ficient, or at best small affairs, that can perform little work nearly the whole product of which will be consumed in their immediate localities; that the winter has been so in clement as to render it almost impossible for the mills at ready in operation to cut any lumber in restliness for the coming season; that many mills have been crushed by the stortms or swept away by the floods; that Sacramento has to be rebuilt, &c., &c. &c. All these facts, by parties governed by first imprecious, secon in a measure to be los sight of; but as nearly as we can judge, from the best in formation we have, we think we can asfely calculate upo \$45 per M at the mill for at least another year; and I amost sume, from the growing structy of timber, but it will be as high as that for a much longer time. The Empire Company, since their incorporation, have declared a division upon their capital stock of ten per cent, for the six mouth pany, since their incorporation, have declared a dividen upon their capital stock of ten per cent, for the six mouth cading 36th day of October, A. D. 1832. Trusting that have not taxed too much your valuable time, I subscrib myself. Your respectfully. J. E. Southwick, Soc. of E. M. Co.

GEN. WINCHESTER, President of the Gross Valley Minis Co.—Dear Sir: Your communication of this morning hear received and I take great pleasure in acknowledging it same, by an immediate compliance with your request. I nearly as may be, the following account will exhibit the necessary expenses incurred in carrying on work like our To attend to maning the engine and scep up steam require two engineers at \$150 per month each—\$200 per month two engineers at \$150 per month each—\$200 per month four men at \$500 per mont. \$200 per month four men at \$500 per month—\$200 per month four men at \$500 per month—\$200 per month four men at \$500 per month—\$200 per month four men at \$500 per month. The cost of lan bet of hiverest at the mill in less is about \$9 per thousant feet. I attend to the Quartz mill requires four feeders at \$400 per month—\$200 per month two assistants to the feeders to break the rock sin able for the mill, at \$500 per month—\$150 per month; two assistants to the feeders to break the rock sin able for the mill, at \$500 per month. \$100 per month; one superintendent. \$500 per month, wear an tear to quartz mill, \$15 per day; to saw mill and machines enter to the superintendent. \$500 per month, wear an tear to quartz mill, \$15 per day; to saw mill and machines enter the superintendent. \$500 per month, wear an tear to quartz mill, \$15 per day; to saw mill and machines enter the superintendent. \$500 per month; wear an tear to quartz mill, \$15 per day; to saw mill and machines of the soil, that it is almost impossible to arrive at it. As matter of economy we have found it to our advantages have rock raised by the tun, as by so doing, we obtain mor work from the men, and the rock is better selected and free first of the soil, that it is almost impossible to arrive at it. As matter of economy we have found it to our advantages have rock raised by the tun, as by so doing, we obtain mor work from the men, and the rock is better selected and free first of the soil, that it is almost impossible to arrive at it. As matter GEN. WINCHESTER, President of the Grass Valley Made raising which was \$5 per tim. At the rates of innor for the peat year, however, the average cost for raising rock has been about \$10 per tum. When labor becomes cheaper, and rock can be raised for from \$3 to \$5 per tim, hundreds of quarra ledges that will scarcely warrant the working now, will be opened, and can be made to pay most profitably. I will now give your a ysupopts of the foregoing expenses:

2 Engineers at \$150 per month—\$300 per month, or. \$11.50 per diem.

8 Savversat \$100 per mo.—\$10 per mo. or 30.73

2 Engineers at \$1.60 per month—\$300 per month, or.

8 Yaveyers at \$1.00 per mo.—\$3.00 per mo., or 30 75
4 Ment, outside, at \$300 per month—\$420 per month, or.
12 M. feet in logs.
16 to 4 Freeders to Q. M. at \$30 per month—\$200 per month, or.
12 per month, or.
12 per month, or.
13 per month—\$200 per month—\$200 per month, or.
2 Arsistant Freeders at \$300 per month—\$600 per month, or.
15 likeksmith at \$1.00 per month—\$1.00 per month, or.
2 blacksmith at \$1.00 per month—\$1.00 per month, or.
3 \$4

Incidentals at \$130 per month-\$130 per

Total Expenditures. \$598 32 per diem
To produce 12,000 feet of Lumber, worth \$45 per
M. equal in value to \$540, and to extract the
gold from 36 tune of quartz, yielding at an average \$50 per tun, equal to. \$1,500 00 

Balance in favor of mill, per diem ... Balance in favor of mill, per diem.

It is necessary to remark that, in making up the expenses. I have been soverned by the prices for labor the past year, which have been at least 20 per cent. higher than at present or probably will be for the future. The difference in the value of labor now, you perceive, would make a material reduction in the amount of expenditures. The above statement is based entirely upon the cost of operating with the Empire Mill. Committing these estimates to your discretion, with sentiments of respect, I remain,

Your, truly.

J. E. SOUTHWICK.

P. S. I emitted to embody in the expenditures the cost of shout 4 costs of wood per day at \$0 per cord, \$20.

OFFICE OF THE GRASS VALUE QUARTE MOSING Co. | tion respecting the operations of the Grass Valley Quarts Mining Co., although not at liberty to make a detailed statement, if the following is of any interest it is at your

tion respecting the operations of the Grass Valley Quarts Mining Co., although not at liberty to make a detailed statement, if the following is of any interest it is at your disposal.

The mill consists of ten stampers, weighing each 700 pounds. The stamp bead is 8 by 14 inches on the face, has a lift of 16 inches, and drops 60 times per minute. With five of these stamps we have reduced to send of the usual fineness a tun of hard, unburst rock in 50 minutes; likewise, 12 times of what is called 'pay dirt' in four hours. But this not a criterion upon which to form a correct opinion of their capacity for crushing rock, it being a test under the most favorable circumstances. The average quantity of rock crushed with the stampers used by this Company, from the time they are put into the battery until taken out as uscless, being two, time per stamp in 24 hours, which doubtless exceeds the average quantity of rock crushed by any other pattern of stamp now in use. The Company have used the ripple-box and tables to smalgamate their gold until recently. I have adopted a method of simple construction, by which I think is obtained from 20 to 30 per cent more gold than by the previous process.

The Grass Valley Quarta Mining Co. was incorporated Dec. 18, 1851. During the succeeding winter months, on account of unfavorable weather, the expenses nearly equaled the receipts. On the 18th of Marth following, the proceeds of 20 times of rock from the Company's mine was \$3.69. On the week ending April 77, the proceeds of one set of stamps from "pay dirt" was \$2.78. On the week ending April 70, the proceeds of one set of stamps from "pay dirt" was \$2.78. On the week ending April 20, the proceeds of one set of stamps from "pay dirt" was \$2.78. On the week ending April 20, the proceeds of one set of stamps from "pay dirt" was \$2.78. On the week ending April 20, the proceeds of one set of stamps from \$2.50 per samination point with a feet of men employed. 20; average down of quarrying rock at the Company's mine is \$6.25 per ten—handi

To J. Winckerren, Esq., Grass Valley.

Gen. Winchester. Lee. Grass Valley.

Gen. Winchester.—Dear Sir: In compliance with your request, I hereby furnish you with such information in relation to Quarts Mining in and about Amadore, in Calavera Co. as I received during my recent tour through that region. By conversations with sweers! persons of intelligence, I learned that the mills were generally doing well—that is, paying expenses, and having a surplus besides. I was further told that some of the Companies were not working at present, in consequence of the recent raiss having filled the leads with water; but that this was caused by the imperient arrangements for protecting themselves, most of the mills having been in operation but a short time, and not being prepared for the unusual rains with which we have been visited this winter.

While in the village of Amadore, I was told by a friend that one of the mills just by had stopped a short time to clean up; and feeling some curiosity to know how they were doing. I wasked over, and found they had the last portion of two weeks' work in the crucible for smelting—the rest being aircasty in bare. After a short samination of the attractive metal lying in a box, I asked the men who were shout to finish the smelting how much they had got during the past two weeks. They replied, Thirty pounds. It may be proper to say that the men who made the statement to me were men of character, and above even suspicien. I have not the least doubt of its carrectness. They also referred to the present yield as consens, and not unusurous and extensively gold-baring. My impression, however, is that the one worked by the Company referred to is the best yet discovered.

Very respectfully,

J. D. BLAIR.

The Rouse's Point (N. Y.) Advertiser has for its motto, "No pent up Utica contracts our powers, but the whole boundless continent is ours—CanadaHAVANA.

the Wild, the words of the Lord's

The Political Prisoners—The Stenmer Caro-line—Mexcio—Spanish Invasion of New-York—The Captain-General and Vice Pres-

HAVANA, Monday, March 7, 1853. I have been unable to obtain any certain information in relation to the fate of the political prisoners. Government is either undecided or desires to keep the public from knowing its intentions up to the The anxiety of the Cubans is intense, and they fear the worst; past experience allowing them to hope for little elemency from the Spaniards.

It is strange, you will suppose, that I have nothing to say about the trial, but as nothing is published in our papers about the matter, it is impossible for me to give you any information in regard to what they are a of, except it be, of treason; a term which I could not easily define in Her Catholic Majesty's dominions. I suppose that if the Government be not afraid to expose itself to the lovers of freedom and justice amongst you, it will publish something in its organs upon the subject.

The Caroline, a fine propeller steamer, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia. She is of about 500 tuns burthen, and is to be used as a coaster to bring the sugar produced in distant parts of the island, to this market. In fact, many would be purchased in the United States for this purpose, but the laws of Spain only admit vessels of a certain size to be bought, to carry the Spanish flag ; this would not matter, were Spain able to furnish the class of steamers required. Thus, like "the dog in the manger," she prevents others from enjoying whatshe cannot enjoy herself, and so she is to the end of the chapter.

Our grand journal here is chuckling at the idea of a Dictator in Mexico, and I have no doubt that it hopes to see it a kingdom soon. Spanish intrigue has been very active lately in that country, and fruitful of the many changes in its Government. The Spanish merchants are many, and they side with the priest now that danger is apprehended from the liberal party and the North. They foment discord, and then side with the party most inclined to favor their views. In this manner they have assisted to undermine Arista's Administration, to bring into the country Santa Ana, who, of course, will not suit, when the Spaniards and the priests, assisted with funds from this island, will throw the nation into the arms of Monarchy.

These are the wild hopes of some Spaniards, but not too wild for an ignorant and illiberal people. General Ena, the officer who was slain at Frias, at a dinner here before the expedition, said he would march to New-York with 5,000 men and burn it down; but when one of the party, better informed, expressed his loubts in regard to the possibility of such an act, and informed the General that the city contained half a million of inhabitants, he opened his mouth in surprise, and remarked that he was not aware that there was such a large city in the United States, which probably he had compared in his mind with his own poor

I have read what the papers of your city contain in regard to the Captain General and Mr. King, and it accords with what I have heard from creditable people here. The Captain General promised to call on two occasions, and on each did not comply with his prom ise, after causing poor Mr. King to dress twice for the occasion, which was by no means agreeable on account of his delicate health. The Gaceta came out with a rigmarole article, in which it somewhat like denied the fact, and the Diario de la Marina also denied that any thing unpleasant took place in the laterview between the Captain of the Cumberland and the Captain General. Now it is well known that the interview was unpleasant, and related to the slave trade. But the Spanish organs, through thick and thin, deny every assertion which sets against them. They, the defenders of Spain, have no regard whatever for the truth, and being paid for their dirty work, they tell falsehood with pleasure. Yours, &c.

Markets.

HAVANA, Monday, March 7, 1833.
During last week business showed less brisk-Correspondence of the N. I Tribuns.

During last week business showed less briskness in the Sucar market than was experienced in the previous week, and there was some symptoms of a slight decline in prices, however the exasonable arrival of a fow years has tended to give firmness to prices. The stock in town is about \$6,06 boxes and prices range as follows, viz: assorted 6 and \$\frac{3}{2}\text{in}\$, \$6\frac{1}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, White \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, which is \$\frac{3}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ols}\text{in}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ols}\tex

to the United States are high, at d at present there is much activity in shipping to the Northern ports. Box Sugar is paid for at the rate of \$1.25021 624 ID had, \$6.27, and Molasses \$2.050.

Nince writing the above I have heard that Freights are plents and no vessels to be obtained.

Plenty and no vessels to be obtained.

Exchange on London has falles to 9; \$\psi\$ cent. premium, at which rate £15,000 has been sold by \$\mathbf{D}\$. & \$Co.,\$ and on New-York \$10,000 have been taken at \$200 \$\psi\$ cent. discount, in various sums.

Among the principal articles of importance I notice but one which it not in good supply: that is Box Shook. Pitch Pine is in good demand, while \$\mathbf{W}\$ hite is dull.

Yours, &c. 4.

Caracas papers, from which we gather some items of terest. The message of the President of the Republic of Venezuela to the Legislature, congratulates the State on the general tranquillity which has followed the policy of the Administration. The financial condition of the Republic is deplorable, and challenges the anxious consideration of the Legislature. The embarrassment is caused by the former political disturbance of the country, the consequent engagements contracted with foreign subjects, and the increased appro-priations of Congress for the last few years. The elec-tion of Vice-President resulted in the choice of Sr. Joaquin Herrers, who received 304 votes out of 366.

Mr. J. W. FABENS, the late United States Consul at Cayenne, delivered a lecture on last night at

the Tabernacle, on the Climate, Produce, Commerce and Prespects of Cayenner. He said he did not consider that any person was sustified in presenting the result of his travels or observations to the pub ic unless he was certain he could offer something new on the subject on which he treated. He described it as a very fertile Island, and except during the rainy season, that there was a constant temperature of 80 degrees. It was first discovered by the French and the discoverers were murdered by the Indians, and another dis was made by the Dutch, by whom the City of Cayenne was built. That after this it was ceded to France, then to Portugal, England, Holland and then again to the French. He said it abounded in mines of gold and silver, and in extensive forests, and if the Yankee lumber merchant would ever think of going there, that he would very soon make a fortune, and sooner than if he fraced for gold to San Francisco. In coffee cocoo, sugar and spices were the best and most plentiful in the world. He described the Colony as in a most thriving condition until the provincial Government of France were so foolish as to send an order to abeliah Slavery, and proclaim liberty, equality and fraternity, and make the black man equal, in all respects, to the white. He described the people met to hear the decree of their emancipation read with the most perfect indifference, and when asked where they were born, they could not tell. Their names they did not know, but if they got one on paper they said they would receive it; and, to crown the absurdity, when they lost their papers which centained their distinctive designation they forgot it, and it was truly laughable to see them running through the streets half or whole druk on election days, asking every one they would meet if they knew their names. Since the fatal 9th of August, 1848, when this foolish decree of universal emancipation was proclaimed, the Colony had declined, and anything it now produced was scarce sufficient for the island. The forest was increasing and banishing civilization, and numerous beasts and reptiles were driving out man before them. The Negro could eultivate as much in one day as as would do him for fifteen, and thus he lay idle his entire time, and had become lazy, debauched and vicious. The lecturer argued their incapability of self-government from the Negro being casiaved in his own country and sold into always—from the fact that there there has neverbeen a civilized nation of Ethiopians discovered, and that their highest ambition was to become great by the export of their brethren—from the fact that they would not work unless compelled, and could work in countries where the white man could not, and as God had left it were the superior command that by the sweet of his brow he would very soon make a fortune, and sooner than if he fraced for gold to San Francisco. Its coffee

man should care his bread, which the negro would set do if no: compelled, that slavery was their alloted state by the Creaner. He also contended that whonever that had been be free they had become degraded, victous and besotted the state of the American people to the fact, that France was about making a penal colour of this island, and that we ought to look to the fact in time as to whether we would permit an island so near this continent, within ten days steam of Now York, and a place from which there was the createst possible near this continent, within ten days' steam of New York, and a place from which there was the greatest possible ficility to escape, to be made a place by France from which it could people America with her convicts, which would thus become the sink for the crime and pollution of the Old World. He trusted that Americans would turn their attention to French Guisna in its commercial point of view, and also that the Government would not permit to be made a criminal settlement, and that this they should do if our Precident carried into effect those promises which he made to the people in his Inaugure Address. There were very few present. Mr. Fahamannounced that the two French exiles, MM. Queens and Chambonniere were preparing a work on the subject.

## FLORIDA.

Willis's Description of Key West-Conch-diving-Sale of Damaged Cotton-The

KET WEST, Tuesday, March 8, 1833.

Willis's description, in The Home Journal, of this "badly booted extremity of the Union," to true as far as it goes - the steamboat landing and immediate proximity; but I most respectfully suggest that a very imperfect and erroneous opinion of a place we be formed by only surveying and exploring such a lo-cality. Had Mr. Willis walked "up into the city" during his visit of about twenty minutes, he could have seen comfortable and elegant residences; he would have seen attractive cocos nut, plantain, banana, lemos orange and lime trees, tropical fruits and flowers upon the same tree, and a large variety of beautiful sowering shrubs and plants; and had he remained here a month, he would have found one of the most genial. uniform and healthful climates on earth's surface.

Speaking of conchs and their "diving," in a late letforgot to mention an extraordinary submarine feat. A few months since, Capt. Hoyt, then the Agent for the Underwriters, was sailing down to the "light ship," some ten miles distant, the sea became very rough and be became very sick. While leaning over the boat side and seeking open-mouth relief, he ejected into the "deep blue sea" a mouthful of artificial tooth. The loss was a very serious one, affecting his beauty and mastication : and he sought an expert diver on his return, explained, as near as he could, the distance and direction to the place of the accident, and offered him a reward of two doubloons to find the totth. The conch-diver put out in his sail boat, spent a day in submarine explorations in 30 feet water, and returned with the test in his "breeches pocket."

The sale of over 3,000 bales of damaged cotton came off since the last steamer; the sale was numerously attended, and the bidding animated. Some 200 i that were slightly damaged averaged about \$30 per bule; another lot of about 400 bales sold at \$23 per bale : another of about 600 bales for \$18, and so on, the total amount of sales being about \$30,000 -the largest buyers being a New-Yorker and a Bostonian.

About these days, upon this Coral Key, the mometer ranges between 75° and 78°, constantly fanned by grateful sea breezes day and night; summer clothing, broad-brimmed bananas, and out-spread um brellas in sun-shine walking, and bare heads and open windows in evening promenading and riding, and midnight alceping. CANADA.

Institutions-Usury, &c., &c. Tononto, Friday, March 11, 1853. The probability of an early dissolution of

and the Elective Franchise-Reduction of the Tariff on Foreign Goods-Charitable

Extension of Representation in Parliame

the Provincial Parliament has been officially announced.
This event, however, depends on the contingency of the representation and the elective franchise extension bills becoming law. The former measure has passed a second reading in the Assembly, on a vote of 50 against 14. Sixty-six votes-being two thirds of the members of the House-were required to carry the bill. That the readers of The Tribune may judge for themselves of the nature of this bill, I will give the pop themselves of the nature of this out, i which it proposes ulation of the several constituencies which it proposes ulation of the several constituencies allotted to create, with the number of representatives allotted to each. To the following constituencies in Lower Canada it is proposed to give one member each. Gaspe, population 10,904, Bonaventure 10,853, Rimonski 13,351, Temiscorata 15,465, Ramouraska 18,462, L'Islet 18,591, Bellechasse 14,746, Dorchester 19,004, Echemis 18,390, Beauce 17,705, Megantic 14,297, Lothiniere 15, 121, Bagot and Tadouseac 7,079, Saguenay 13,041, Mont. merency, Quebec County, 18,889, Pontneuf 19,951, Champlein 13,896, Town of Three Rivers and Le Manrice 14,147, Maskinonge 13,415, Nicolet 18,957, Yamaska 14,748, Berthier 16,444, Joliet 14,613, Leinster 16,375, L'Assemption 16,866, Terrebonne 16,333, Two Moun-tains 15,726, Argenteuil 14,129, Drummond and Arthabaska 15,564, Stanstead 10,255, Broome 11,510, Shefford 11,083 Missioquo 13,009, Richelleu 19,350, Hearysville 14,861, Rowville 15,816, Vercheres 14,465, Lacolle 16,-206, Chambiy 18,725, Laprairie 15,697, Huntingdon 15,190. The following places are assigned three representatives: Quebec City 42,952, Montreal 57,715, and
the following two representatives: Ottawa 22,903;
Sherbrocke Town, Sherbrooke County and Dadswell
County, 21,185; St. Hyacinthe 31,486, Beauharnois 35,
404, Vandreni 31,806, and Montreal County 31,806.
The arrangement of the constituencies for Upper Canada,
as originally proposed, are likely to undergo considerable alterations. It was proposed to create eight constituencies by the union of several, and often district towns
in one constituency. Exception was taken to this system of aggregation, and the resolution of the Government adopted in consequence, to abandon it will necessitate a new arrangement of the Upper Canada consituencies. The whole number of representatives is to be
120, an equal number being alouted to Upper and to
Lower Canada. At present such are the defects of our
electoral system that less than half the constituent
of 84 members.

The extension of the Franchise Bill has not yet reached
accord reading. It would nearly double the number

The extension of the Franchise Bill has not yet reached second reading. It would nearly double the number of votes in towns and cities where a \$28 rental will cor r the right to vote; in the country, an assessment of

a second reading. It would nearly double the number of votes in towns and cities where a \$28 rental will confer the right to vote; in the country, an assessment of \$200.

When those measures are passed, the Imperial bill for conferring on the Canadian Legislature the right to vote, will probably have been carried. Armed with an increased electoral power, and possessing an amsilorated system of representation, the country will be in a fair position to pronounce its will on the final disposal of the Clergy Reserves, and this troublesome question will be cleared out of the way forever.

On Tureday next the inspector General will propose for the adoption of the Legislature, that foreign goods, imported through the \$2.1 Lawrence, he admitted at reduction of five per cent as compared with the rate charged when the goods come from the United States direct. British goods are not to be regarded as belonging to the foreign category, so that the naked proposal amounts precisely to the imposition of five per cent higher duty on American than on British manufactures and such other European goods, as under the new arrangement, will some into the Province through the \$8.1 Lawrence. The public and the press seem to exhibit no very marked hostility to the scheme. The Torosto Board of Trade recently renewed their protost against the ministerial proposition; but beyond this very little has been said on the Welland Canal against American vessels.

The granting of incorporations for charitable institutions, has often created warm discussions in the Legislature during the present session. These charters are sought almost exclusively by the Roman Catholies of Lower Canada, and the main opposition to them comes from this section of the Province. Mr. Brown, a somewhat fanatical gentiemsn, real or effected, is the principal leader of the opposition to these charters. There is no doubt that the multiplication of them has already absorbed inamense masses of property in Lower Canada; and the Government have though it necessary to regulate